



Ricardo
Energy & Environment

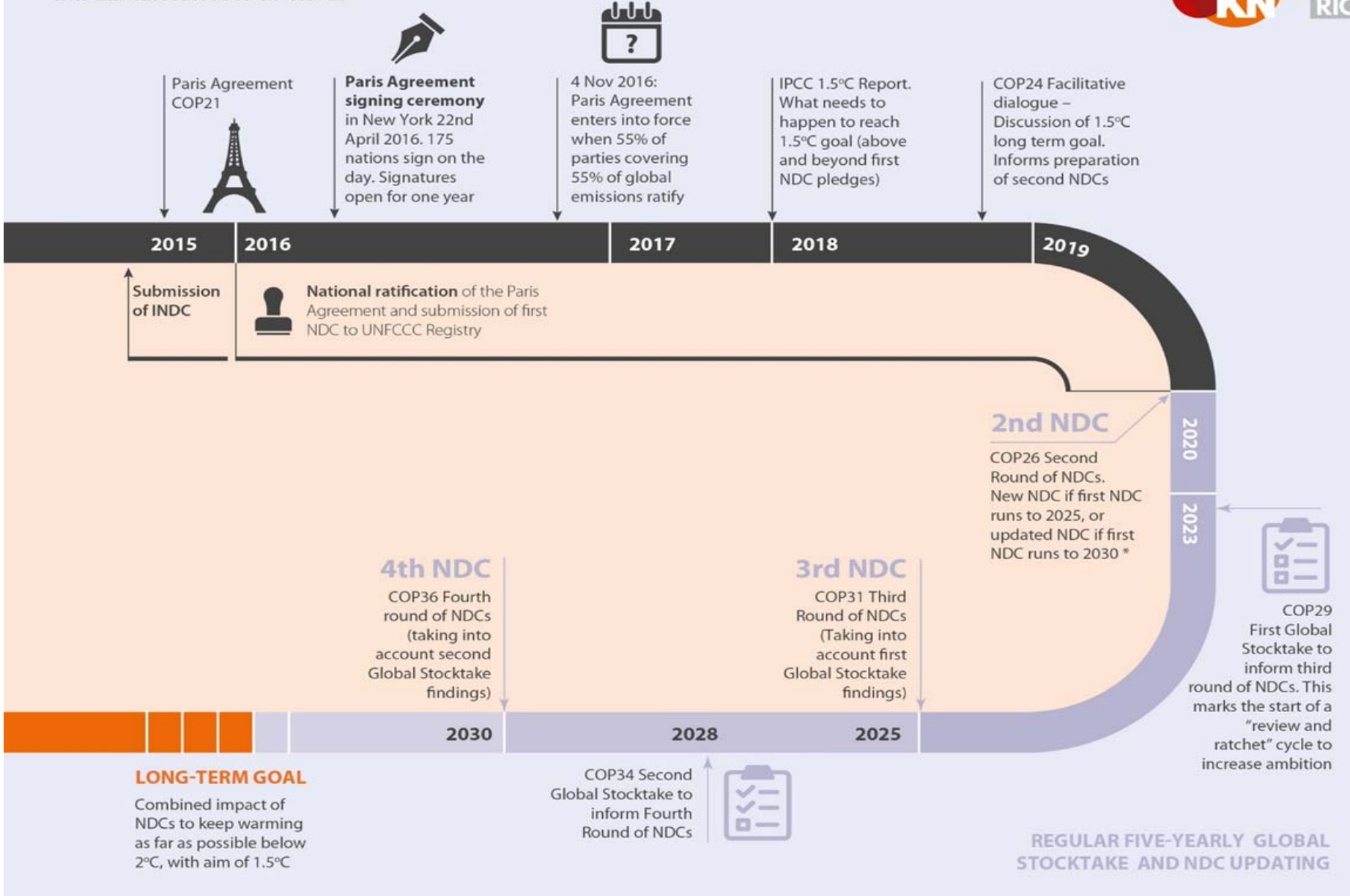
The NDC Process

Dave Shaw
Senior Consultant
4th April 2017

Contents

- The UNFCCC process, from **deadlock to breakthrough: NDCs**
- What's **the difference between an NDC and a National Communication**
- Introduction to **available resources to support planning and implementation**
- What are the **CDKN/Ricardo Energy & Environment QSG** and **GIZ NAMA Tool?**
- **National development, national sustainable development goals and NDCs**

RATIFICATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT AND EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCS



What is the difference between an NDC and a NC?

- National Communication

- Description of national circumstances
- National GHG emissions profile
- Possible mitigation and adaptation options
- Needs identified



Take Stock

- Nationally Determined Contribution

- Description of national circumstances
- Stated mitigation contribution and adaptation actions
- Needs identified



Contribute

The NC says what can be done, the INDC says what a country intends to do

Resources to help with the NDC process

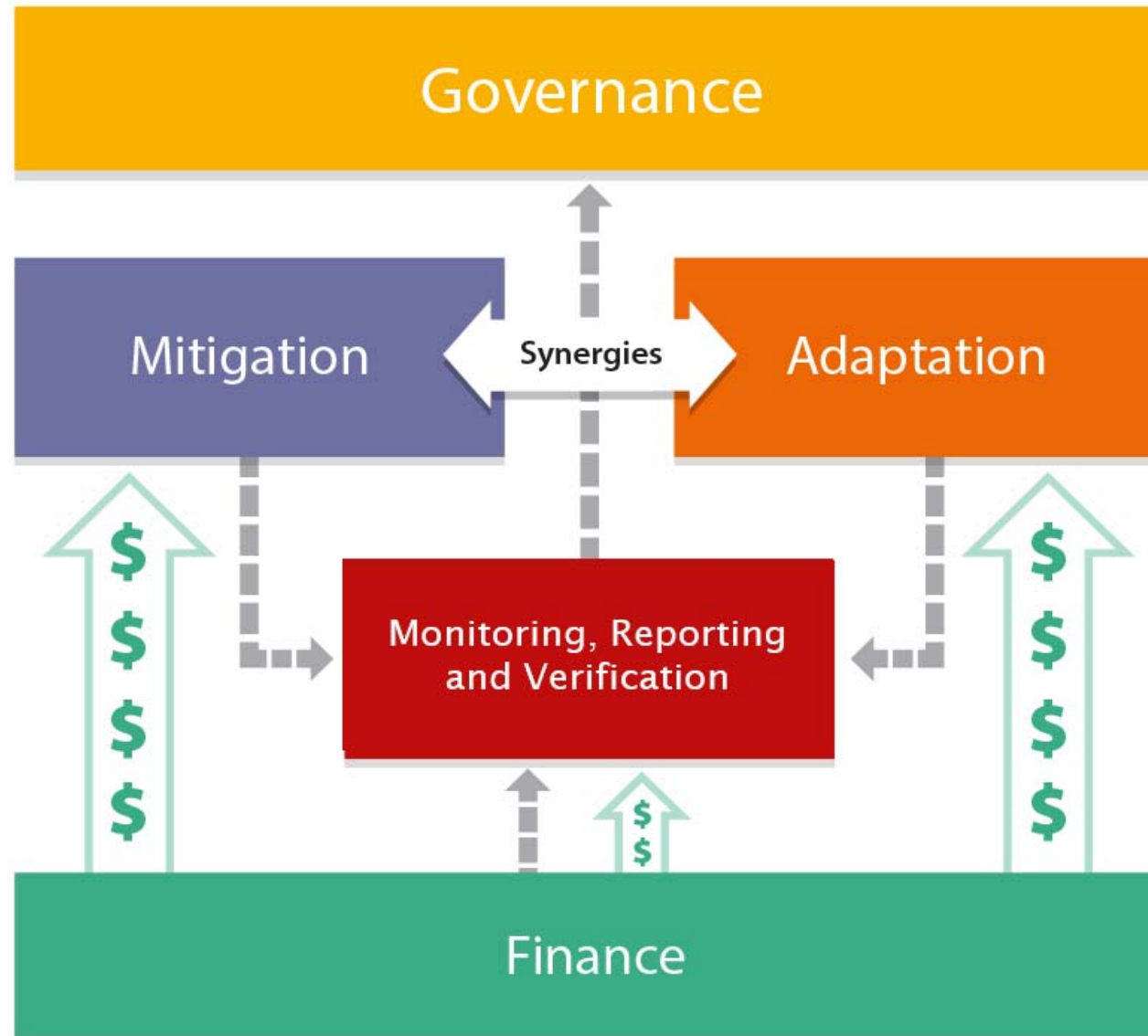


- **Guidelines for NDC implementation in general:** CDKN / Ricardo Energy & Environment Quick Start Guide (QSG)
- **Tools specifically for NAMA development:** GIZ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Tool, MRV of NAMAs

While other guidelines and tools are available at the sectoral or thematic level (e.g. the NDC Toolbox Navigator prototype is now online)*, **holistic guidance for countries to implement their NDCs is currently limited**

[*https://www.transparency-partnership.net/ndc-toolbox-navigator-prototype-now-online](https://www.transparency-partnership.net/ndc-toolbox-navigator-prototype-now-online)

The QSG: Five Modules of Implementation

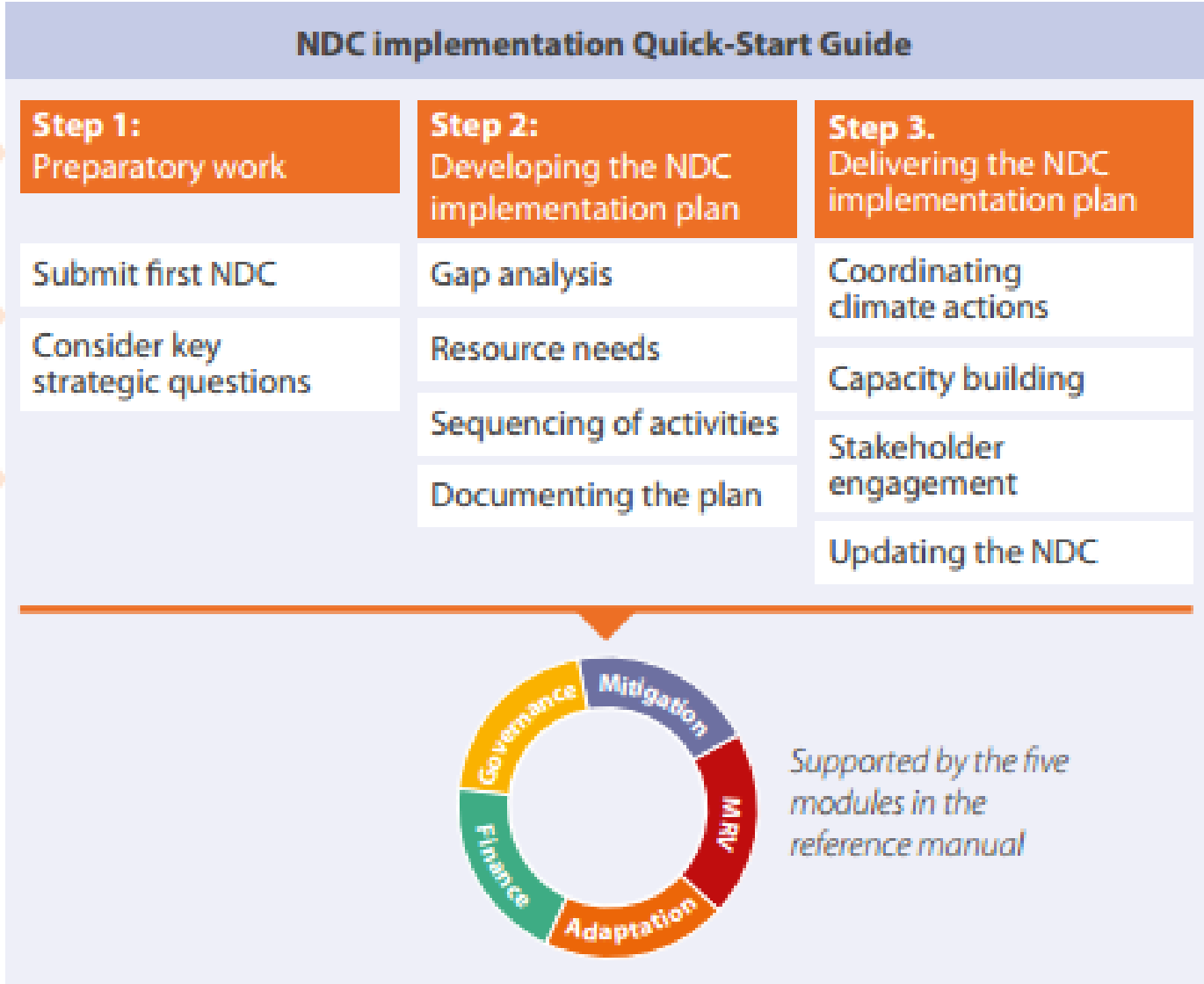


NDC Quick Start Guide Implementation process



Inputs

- Existing climate and development plans
- Prepare and submit INDC
- Existing activities



Outputs

- Communicate future NDCs
- Ongoing delivery



Governance

- **Review the current situation** by reviewing the NDC – can it be coordinated through existing structures, or will something new be established? To what extent can existing governance structures be used?
- **Establish an NDC implementation team** with a review of roles and responsibilities, co-operation approaches with key stakeholders and necessary resources
- **Setup institutional arrangements** by integrating with existing processes and see how those processes need to be widened out
- **Build capacity, engage stakeholders and develop legal frameworks**

- **Review the current mitigation policy** landscape
- **Set up institutional arrangements** for the coordination and oversight
- **Analyse national circumstances** to identify priority sectors and options
- **Conduct a detailed appraisal** of priority actions for key sectors
- **Design mitigation policies** which are nationally appropriate
- **Access financing** for mitigating climate change
- **Implement policies** to promote climate change mitigation
- **Design and implement** a mitigation MRV system
- **Prepare for future NDC update** and revisions

Adaptation

- **Review** the current adaptation policy landscape
- **Undertake groundwork** and governance
- **Undertake preparatory work** for adaptation plans
- **Access financing** for adaptation actions
- **Implement** policies, projects and programmes
- **Monitor and report** on progress and the effectiveness of adaptation actions
- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP):**
 - Undertake groundwork and governance (Element A of NAP process)
 - Undertake preparatory work for adaptation plans (Element B of NAP process)
 - Implement policies, projects and programmes (Element C of NAP process)
 - Monitor and report on progress and the effectiveness of adaptation actions (Element D of NAP process)

Climate Finance (1)



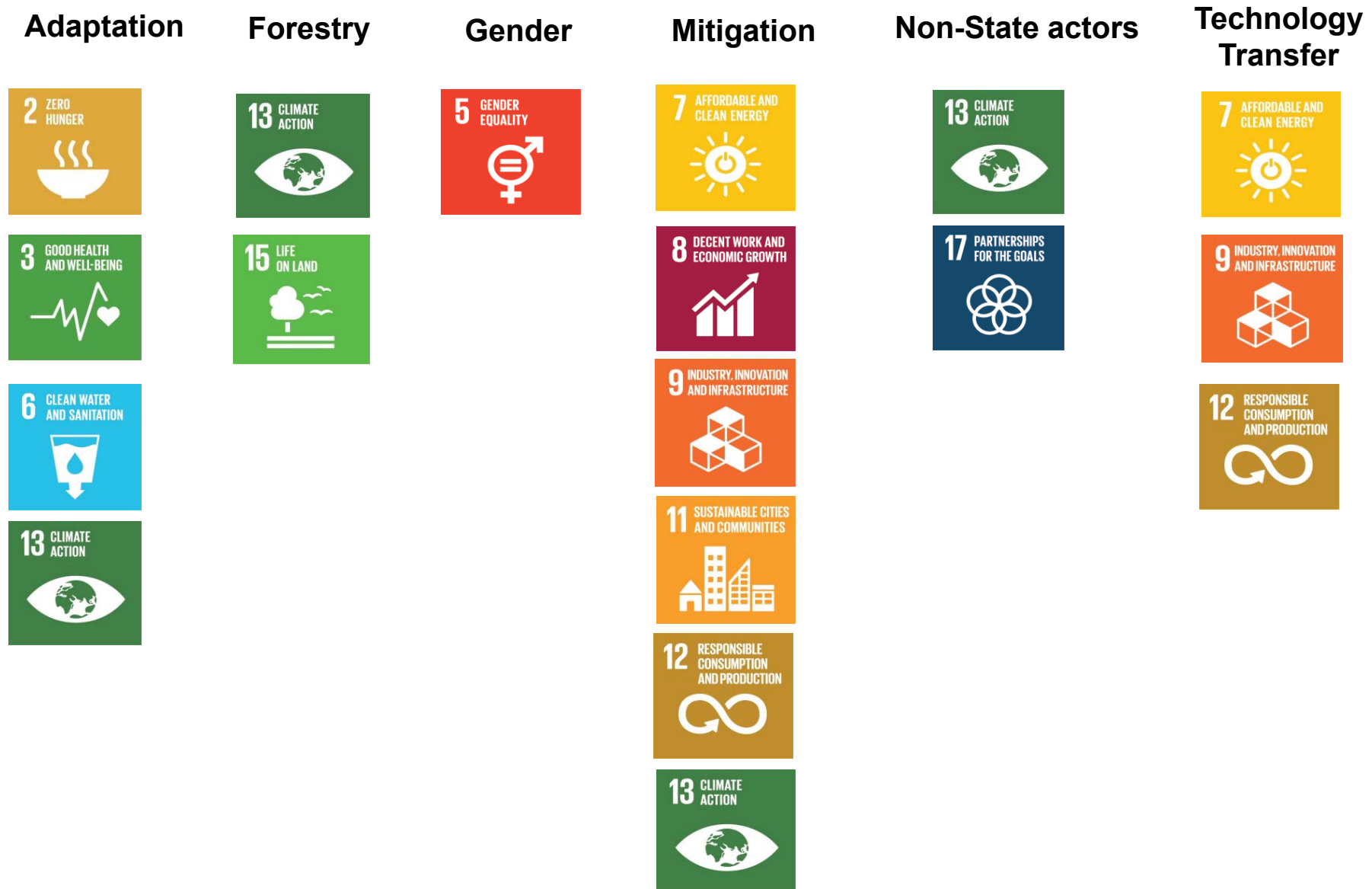
- **Review current climate finance background** – what's happening today?
- **Establish institutional arrangements** for co-ordination and oversight
- **Compile an overall costing** for the NDC / sectoral action plan
- **Identify gaps and needs** e.g. institutional needs, barriers and capacity
- **Assess public and private finance options;** domestic and international

Climate Finance (2)

- **Develop a climate investment plan**, to set out the programme of investments required to implement each priority action in the NDC
- If relevant, **secure direct access to international climate funds** for national and sub-national institutions
- **Develop a project pipeline and financing propositions**
- **Increase private sector engagement** by addressing barriers to investment
- Design and implement **a climate finance MRV system**

- **MRV is not just about tracking GHG emissions or improved climate resilience!**
- **In the case of climate finance** for example, it can be used to track:
 - **Climate finance flows** for NDC implementation, including international public finance
 - **Domestic budgets and private climate finance**, to improve the overall transparency of climate finance
 - **Whether the scale/type of financing requirements for NDC** implementation are being addressed, met and accounted for.

Link between the Paris Agreement and SDGs

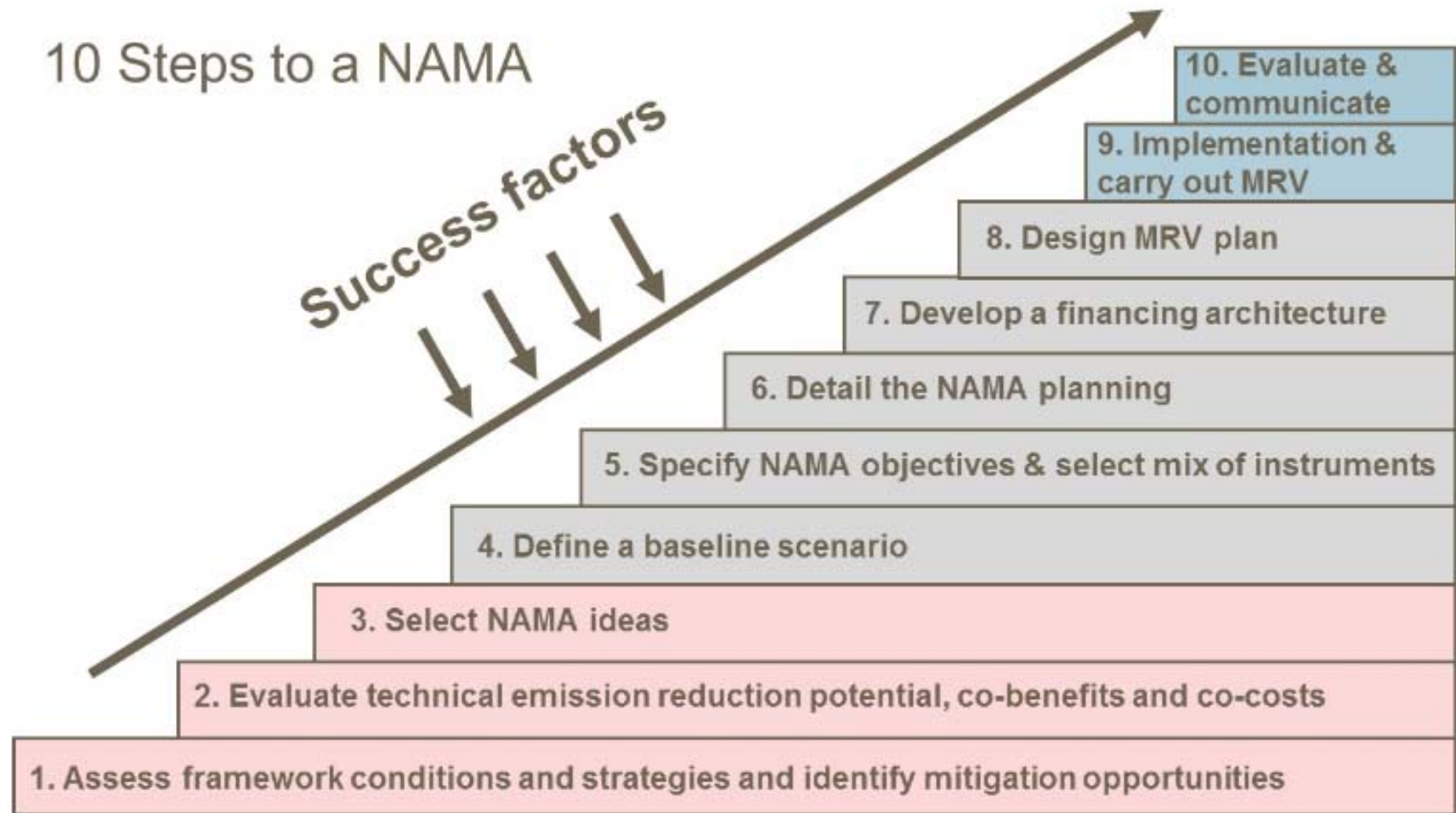


Overlaps Between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement



Key risk	SDGs	Paris Agreement
Global coverage	Adopted by 193 countries in September 2015.	Adopted by 195 countries in December 2015.
Synergies between climate change and development	Achievement of SDGs premised on effectively combating climate change (SDG 13), with at least 11 other SDGs directly or indirectly linked to climate change.	Emphasises the intrinsic relationship that climate change has with equitable access to sustainable development and poverty alleviation.
Time frame	To be implemented 2015–2030.	Current NDCs generally have timeframes running up to 2025 or 2030, but with successive and updated NDCs being submitted every five years.
Nationally determined targets	The SDGs are universally applicable, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition, but taking into account national circumstances. Each government will also decide how these targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies.	The Paris Agreement is to be implemented in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and will involve countries ratifying and implementing their own NDCs.
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	Premised on the effective mainstreaming of the SDGs into regional, national and subnational development frameworks, as well as coherent policy and planning.	Premised on the effective mainstreaming of climate change into national, subnational and regional policy frameworks, as well as coherent policy and planning.
National reporting	National reporting will commence annually in 2018.	The new transparency (reporting) regime under the Paris Agreement is yet to be determined, but is likely to build on current MRV arrangements.

GIZ NAMA Tool



Source: GIZ



Dave Shaw
30 Eastbourne Terrace
London
W2 6LA

dave.shaw@Ricardo.com